Tip..... I of an each aval, that Brim.... 2) seems front, and rear 2), 1-16 suches at the

The New Hat Company, Nos. 146 and 148 Nassau at. One quality, one price, (\$3) and no abatement. Also, the Kessuth Hats, Plush Caps, &c.

LEART'S JANUARY OR FESTIVAL HAT .-LEART'S JANUARY OR FESTIVAL HAT.

The novel experiment of incredening a New Style of Mai for the Boliday Season, having uset with great favor on its adoption by us in itsi, contains our interation in its continuance. We will upon for sair, on Wednesday, Dec 17, in connection with our "Original Styles," finite received per America, made expressly for the Season, by our distinguished Paris Fabricant. To Geatlemen seasing continuations of quality, elegance of outline, elaborate and trothfol finish, our offering for the season is respectfully submitted.

LEAST & Co., Lenders of Fabrica for Gentlemen's tlats, Astor House, N. Y.

SELLING OFF BELOW COST.-HITCHOOCK SELLING OFF BELOW COST.—INTERCOCK & LEADBLATER, NO. 37 Broadway, cornet of Leonard at, are selling off the talance of their Winter Stock of Dry Goods below cost, and cheaper than such goods have ever been offered in Now. York—as beautiful Calcinors, warranted fast colors, at 5d a yard; good English Merico at 3s.; Freich do 4s.; Emonotered Collars, it 5d, and all sinds of Dress Goods, as Clonks, Shawis, Sulis, De Laines, Plaids, Cashmeres, &c., &c., correspondingly cheap.

EF W. T. JENNINGS & Co., Drapers and Tailors, of No. 23) Brondway, embrace this comprises and Tailors, of No. 23) Brondway, embrace this comprises reason, the commencement of a new year, the Tweatech of their career, to intimate their approximation of the patronage they have edicated and as the sequel to their success is not an easy if a possible attainment they would refer to it in a confidence of what has before been written. That good taste, like faculties, may be improved by outlivation, but the germ where it exists is innate, is neither rossessed by all nor can it be imperied. Certain it is, its effects are in tuitivaly recognized, even by those who do not possers it; and from this fact a supremay for our garments has been attained, for, although it should appear egotistical, we claim a superiority for the style of our work, and in that we conceive much of the economy of a rarmont canasts. With these views we shall contain to have on hand an extensive slock of goods, from which to answer the requirements of our namerous patrons, at our usual moderate charges.

13 Ladies and Gents' Rubber Gloves and Mitts, invaluable as a protection to the hands in all roughening kinds of work, and a specify and never-failing remedy for Chapped Hands, saitrheum, &c. In wearing, they render the hands white and soft. For saie lose HITCHCOCK & LEADERATER'S, No. 347 Broadway, and all the Rubber stores in the Union.

LARGE AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF REAL LARGE AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION — We invite the attention of capitalists and others to the large and beremptory saie, (by order of the Executors of the estate of David Seaman, deceased,) of about Eighty Buildes Lots, and a number of nuases and lots in the cities of New York and Brooklyn, to be sold Thus Day, by Anthony J. BLEIMER, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. The lots are situated on all and 5th ava, and on first, 23d, 30th, 30th, 19th, and 195hats. Also one lot on 331-st, between 6th and 7 h-ava. The houses and lots Nos 167 Foresth and 35 Stanton ats, in the City of New York, and the subject of New York, and houses and to a Nos 164 Vorkst, and 17 Talman-st, in the City of Brooklyn. The sale will be recembery, to the highest hodger. Skiy per cent, of the purchase many can cannot on bond and morigare. Lithegraphic maps of the purperty can be had at the auction room, No. 7 Broad st.

THE CELEBRATED OX JOHN HANCOCK .--The fates ever raised in this country. The Beef of the said Ox will be offered for public respection at the Pesple's Market, at the corner of Spring and Mercer-sis, on Thursbay and Finitary, and cut and sold on Saturday of this week. The proprietor wishes to draw the attention of hotel and restaurant keepers, and the public in sometal, j15 2t.

Medical Infirmary, for the cure of

HAVANA AND PRINCIPE CIGARS .- JAMES Saddier, No. 197 Broadway, "Frankin Burdings," would respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he has just received a large and very choice assortment of Havana and Principe Cigars, of various brands, which he offers for sale at reasonable prices, either wholesale or retail. James Saddier, No. 197 Broadway, "Frankin Buildings." 113 5t

WRITE WELL .- No accomplishment is of more importance to the passessor than a good hand-writing. Mr. Gollbestith, of No. 289 Broadway, by his reduced terms, has placed the beautiful at which the reach of all. Mr. Goldsmin's blodies' classes meet daily—11 A. M. and do'clock, P. M. It spoems to us that every bad writter in the city should embeace this opportunity. Only think! \$2 50 to become a good penman.

LF Advertisements are inserted in the best papers in other cities and towns, at V. B. Palmer's Advertising Agency, Tribune Buildings.

TO FOWLER & WELLS, Phrenologists and Publishers, Chaton Hall, No. 131 Nassau-st., New-York, and No. 142 Washington-st., Boston.

The Poor are cured gratuituously of Consumption and Disease, on Mendays and Thursdays, at No. 424 Greenwich-st.; on those days the Office and Parlors are thrown publicly operate the Medical Faculty, the Press, and all persons wishing to see and hear the miraulous cures effected by Dr. Wart's Nervous Anido e, who are all invited to attend, between the hours of analytics.

M. ASTEN, Secretary.

Business Depôt, No. 102 Nassau-st.

1.3 61*

LADIES, REMEMBER! - That Mrs. Joseph

and Canchaingua
For sale by A. L. Scovill, & Co., at the Dépôt, No. 316
Broadway, and by all retail Druggists. Price—lu large
bottles \$1, or three-bottles for \$2.50. ___

Negro Proscription in Pennsylvania. Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

Ilabrishurg, Tuesday, Jan. 13, 1852.

A bill was introduced into the House on the 9th inst., by Mr. Blair, of Centre, entitled An Act to Prohibit the Emigration of Negroes or Mulattoes into this Commonwealth.

the passage of this act, it shad not be in wful for any Negro or Mulatto to come into or settle within this Commonwealth; and any Negro or Negroes, Mulatto or Mu attoes, so coming, immigrating, or mov-ing into this State, for the purpose of settling there-in, shall be hable to an imprisonment of not less than two, or more than nine months, upon convic-

tion thereof.

Sec 2. That any person or persons, employing, or otherwise encouraging any such Negro or Mulatto to emigrate into, settle or remain, within the bounds of this Commonwealth, shall be liable to a fine of not less than fifty, or more than one hundred dollars, to be recovered as other fines of like amount are re-

That such fine or fines, so recovered, shall offense or offenses enumerated in foregoing sections of this act shall have been committed, who shall ap-ply it to the use and comfort of the poor in their charge.

charge.
Sac 4. It shall be the duty of the Overseers of the Poor, in the different townships, wards or boroughs of this Commonwealth, to make information, and prosecute to conviction all persons violating the second and third sections of this act, and any Overseer of the Poor who shall knowingly neglect or refuse to make information as aforesaid, shall be liable to the fire imposed by the second section of this

What the next movement of the "slavery propagandists" may be, we cannot divine, but believing in the republican honesty of the present Legislature, we feel assured that this extraordinary bill is doomed to inevitable defeat.

DAUPHIN.

Later from Texas.

We have Houston and Galveston papers to the 2d inst. The Legislature had taken no defi-nite action in relation to the public debt. The bill confirming the a tion of the Auditor and Controller in scaling it was before the House. It is believed that it will pass. A motion for a Committee to investigate the method adopted in making the scale had been voted down.

A severe storm had been experienced in Galveston, in which two or three steamers were driven

aground, but no very heavy damage was done.

The San Antonio Ledger says that Col. Staniford, commanding at Fort Martin Scott, arrived at that place on the 21st ult., and reports the frontier in that

section quiet.

The Housing Telegraph of the 2d inst. reports a suspension of hostilities between the Indians and Yucatanese.

The Western Texas gives the following more exelicit statement respecting military movements on the frontier of which we have had previous ac-

counts:

Gen. Smith has ordered the companies stationed
at Fort Worth, Fort Gates, Austin, San Antonio and
Fort Martin, Scott, to remove to stations further north,
thus extending the frontier into the Indian country.
The new posts are to be established on the north bank
of the Concha, and on the San Saba, at the head spring
of that river, near the El Paso road. New posts will
be established east of the Colorado, above the present: be established east of the Colorado, above the present line. This will prevent collisions between the In-dians and frontier settlers, who were already pushing their improvements above the old posts. A vast ex-tent of fertile and beautiful country will now be openNEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JAN. 16, 1852.

The Whig Almanac for 1852. The publication of the Whig Almanac for this year has been delayed beyond the usual time, in order to render the Election returns as accurate and complete as possible. It will be ready for delivery early next week — The contents will be found in another column.

Topics of the Morning.

The speeches of Kossuth and Gov. Johnston, on occasion of the former's reception at the Capital of Pennsylvania, are given in this paper. Kossuth's speech was masterly and effective, even more than

In the Senate at Washington Flogging in the Navy was supported in a speech by Mr. Mallory, and opposed by Mr. Hale. The subject was postponed for a week, and the Senate rested from its toils.

In the House, Mr. Conger, of Mich. asked leave to introduce a joint resolution declaring the law of nations in respect to the doctrine of non-intervention as understood by the people of the United States, and remonstrating against the conduct of Russia in interfering in the contest between Hungary and Austria. The Speaker decided that it must lie over, and that the resolution could not be referred.

Mr. Tuck, of N. H., opposed the passage of the bill to Assign Bounty Land Warrants, and denounced it as a great scheme to squander away a large and indefinite extent of the public domain. No action was taken on this bill, or anything else of mo-

We learn from Washington that the agent of Texas has received five millions | the Police of the cities of Maine finds very of the indemnity given that State by the

In the Legislature at Albany the resolutions welcoming Kossuth to the Capital of the State were the chief topic of discussion.

The Legislature of Pennsylvania yesliam Bigler elected Governor of the State. of the fact that Alcoholic Beverages

ble Message which Gov. Fort has just in- and made so because of their perflieted on New-Jersey. The Message of Gov. Boutwell, of Massachusetts, is re- youth who shall henceforth be solicited traffic in Liquor, and to dilate on the beauported among the telegraphic dispatches. for the first time to drink must realize, as | ties of 'Moral Suasion.' We have fears,

to Buffalo on Wednesday night. On the he is doing a base and guilty act, which the Eric Railroad there have been no trains be- | wise and good sternly reprobate and have tween Dunkirk and Hornellsville for the | done their best to prevent. If there is one last three days, owing to the great depth of | spark of virtue or true manhood in his char-

The telegraph brings us the details of burning of the steamer George Washington, near Grand Gulf, on the way from en strewn at the outset with flowers, which Cincinnati to New-Orleans; sixteen per- are only transformed to thoras gradually sons were killed and ten badly injured; after the explosion the steamer and the one advances; but here the very outset barges she had in tow took fire and

Our Opposition friends in the VIIIth Congressional District in this City are in the full tide of "union and harmony." Last evening they chose two Delegates to | Who can soberly doubt that this Maine Law the Baltimore Convention. That body is doing more to form the children of that will now be called upon to settle the regu- | State to lives of virtue and happiness than larity of these doings. Chas. O'Conoa is all the other laws on her statute-book ! LORENZO B. SHEPARD of the other. Both Delegates avow themselves to be for a renomination of Gen. Cass.

An arrival from Chagres and Jamaica reports that the British Admiral had ordered a Court of Inquiry on the brig-of-war Express, on account of her firing into the Pro-

The cholera is still fatal in some parts of

A new placer has been discovered in California, which has created a perfect furor among the miners in its vicinity.

The Lecture of Rev. Mr. Roddan at Williamsburgh, reported in our columns this morning, is worthy of careful attention. Mr. Roddan is reputed to be one of the ablest Roman Catholic clergymen in the country. He thinks Protestantism degrades Woman, and informs the public that in Hun- in the face and pointing them to the path of gary the wife is the absolute slave of the duty, for even three years.

We rejoice to say that the Forrest trial draws near its termination; the evidence for the prosecution was closed yesterday.

The Report of the Annual Exhibition of the pupils of the Colored Orphan Asylum will be found on the 3d page of this paper.

Nothing had been heard of the Asia when we went to press this morning. She is now in her thirtcenth day.

MASSACHUSETTS .- On Wednesday, the Legislature chose on the first ballot, all the Coalifion candidates for Councillors but one, Col. John T. Heard, of Boston, a Hunker, and a distiller. Gershom B. Weston, (F. S) of Duxbury, is the Councillor for Plymouth Co. Six Free-Soil Councillors are chosen, and two Opposition. Heard had 177 to 198 for Charles G. Loring, of Boston. The friends of Heard then demanded another ballot, which resulted thus: Heard, 166 to 192 for Loring, 204 being necessary to a choice. The Legislative Joint Convention then adjourned without designating a day.

Isaac Cary (Whig) has been elected Alderman for the vacancy in Boston, receiving 2,757 to 1,055 for Dr. Smith, Native : James Bartlett, (Opp.) 462 : Scattering, 89; Majority for Cary, 731. Roby (Whig) is elected to the Common Council from Ward III.

The friends of the " Maine Law" anticipate its adoptica by the Legislature this winter

THE KIDNAPPING CASE AT BALTIMORE. -In the case of Thomas McCreary, charged at Balti- ceding. That she will soon modify her more with kidnapping the gurl Rachel, Justice Pennington gave a decision on Wednesday, discharging the accused. McCreary was afterward held to ball on a charge of false imprisonment, but it is thought by his friends that he will be fully discharged. They are confident the girl is the slave of

Mr. Otis, of the State Senate, is seriously ill at Poughkeepsie.

Temperance Legislation.

The benign operation of THE MAINE LAW is very properly attracting attention throughexcept for Medical purposes, within the bounds of the State, which is as large with much larger intervals between drinks than they would prefer. Even the imme-The fountains of Intemperance are drying np; old soakers are reforming; moderate drinkers (as they supposed themselves) are matter of course. None other than a man a devouring, raging thirst for it-will sneak around into the back cellars and benighted, Appetite with their antagonists. filthy dens in which alone it is now to be found.

The saving to the State in the bare cost of Liquor alone must amount to hundreds of thousands of dollars per annum, while the saving in time and in morals is of far greater, of inestimable value. Pauperism is drying up; Crime is scarcely known; little to do; and Taxes, hitherto quadrupling every few years, may henceforth be Mr. Clay's health was better yesterday. gradually diminished. But, better than even this, the Youth of Maine are no longer tempted into the way which leads down to perdition. If any among them shall hereafter contract habits of dram-drinking, We give the substance of the intermina- are under the ban of the law, Heavy snow storms have taken place he sneaks and skulks round one dark corner about Buffalo and Dunkirk; the train going after another on his way to the rumseller's west was 22 hours in getting from Batavia | outlawed and closely hidden burrow, that acter, must be not pause and consider !-Must be not scrutinize and judge the friend some path? The ways of Vice are too oftand almost imperceptibly as the beguiled gives ample warning of the true nature of

-The Legislature of Maine is now in session, and an effort to repeal this noble law is anticipated. As yet, however, we see no move made, and our friends in that State assure us that it cannot succeed. It would be sad, indeed, if 'the Star in the East' were to be eclipsed, just when her sisters are beginning to be warmed, gladdened and lighted on the way of life by

But we must not ask nor expect Maine to stand up for years alone. The contest is unequal and unfair. The wholesale liquordealers of Boston alone could richly afford to give the average price of a Legislature to insure the repeal of this law. The Rum-selling interest generally might better contribute One Million Dollars to procure the repeal of the Maine Law than have it stand staring the legislators of other States

We must keep the enemy on the defensive. We must attack him on his own ground. We must carry the war into Africa. The Rum-selling interest of Boston, of Portsmouth, of New-York, must be supplied with plenty of work at home. We must make a determined struggle for the Maine Law in New-York and in all the New-England States, preparatory to a demonstration on the Center and West. We shall thus escape all danger-the danger of repeal in Maine-by meeting it fully half

We believe the present Legislatures of both Massachusetts and Rhode Island are likely to pass laws identical in principle and purpose, and scarcely dissimilar in details. to the Maine Law. If either should disappoint us, the next election will be pretty certain to set the matter straight. That the People of these two States are right on this mementous subject, we have full confidence. Vermont now prohibits the sale of Intoxicating Beverages, and her People have said 'Well done!' in several Elections held expressly to pass on this question; and their last majority for No Licence was, if we do not misrecollect, larger than any prepresent prohibitory law so as to conform its provisions and penalties very nearly to those of the Maine Law, is morally certain.

Cornecticut will require more determined effort. The Rum interest is very strong in her cities, and Alcohol has many

will be made forthwith to place Rum in this State under the continued protection of what is called Democracy, and thus shield out the Free States. Hitherto the current it from the fate it merits. That a majority cavil has been-'You never can repress In- of the legal voters of Connecticut would temperance nor Tippling-Houses by legis- unhesitatingly vote for the Maine Law, if 'lation-experience proves that you are far required to vote directly for or against it, 'more likely to increase both.' To this we cannot doubt; but great reliance is justcavil Maine has furnished a conclusive re- ly placed by the Rum interest on party futation. Intemperance, indeed, is not tactics and party feeling to defeat the popuentirely rooted out of the State, but grog- lar will. Thousands who would indigshops are. There is not a place where Al- nantly refuse to vote for Legalized Tippling coholic Liquors are known to be sold, will nevertheless 'Support the Regular Nominations' of this or that party, Temperance or No Temperance. Such as all the residue of New-England. is the influence, and the only influence. There are doubtless some drinkers left able to defeat the Maine Law in the apin the State, but they have hard work to find | preaching Connecticut election. It will be the means of gratifying their depraved ap- | beaten, if at all, by the votes of men who petites, must do so by stealth, if at all, and like Temperance some, but their respective parties still more-in short, by the subjection, through party machinery, of the madiate influences are immensely beneficent. jority to the minority. If the Samson of Temperance can only break the green withes of party discipline, he need fear nothing from all the Philistines of the grogdesisting from strong drink almost as a shop. We hope, not without fear, that he will do this, and that the Temperance men who really loves Liquor- who has acquired of Connecticut will prove in this Election or suspected. We find some interesting facts that Principle is as potential with them as is

- As to our own State, we hardly know whether hope or fear should predominate. That our new Legislature would pass the Maine Law if brought to a direct vote on it this month, we believe. But the social influences prevailing at Albany are not favorable to Abstinence from all that can Intoxieate, and these become more and more powerful over legislators as the Session advances. Members who rarely or never drank at home are tempted by the superabundance of good liquor proffered them for nothing, to taste, then sip, and ultimately tipple. Now many things, but especially those pertaining to Temperance, take a quite different aspect when viewed terday counted the votes, and declared Wil- they must do it with the full knowledge through brandy glasses, from that they naturally wear; and those who, before they drank, were strong for efficient legislation, now begin to fear that it will hurt nicious and destructive nature. The the cause of Temperance to repress the therefore, for the result of the winter's Session, but we have hopes as well. The friends of the cause are awake-that is a great point-and they unitedly demand the Maine Law and nothing short of it. Those who are against us will pursue their own course; but wee unto him who, having obtained an election by fair professions, shall undertake to trim and another dreadful affair, in the explosion and who is luring him on in that forbidden, loath- shuffle, and dodge a decisive vote on this vital question! Open hostility the friends of Temperance legislation do not dread; but double-dealing is just what they do not mean to submit to. He who votes to give the subject the go-by is a worse enemy than one who votes directly against us, and will the career and its fearful goal. Who can be treated accordingly. Let every member doubt that thousands, thus seasonably boildy take his ground and stand or fall by warned, will shun it and choose to walk on it, and they will not complain, however sore in the paths of rightcourness and peace? | may be their disappointment; but a deliberate decision, one way or another, they feel that they have a right to, and a denial

of it will not be tamely endured. The Wendrous Power of Mind over Mind.

Within the last century, observation and experiment have demonstrated the existence of mental capacities and aptitudes, probably existing, to a greater or less extent, in all human beings, though developed as yet only in a minority, of which former generations had little or no conception. That the wisest of the an cient Priesthoods, especially those of Egypt and Greece, possessed some knowledge of these powers, is highly probable; for no otherwise can we account for what is told us in the Bible and in Profane History of their 'enchantments,' or their oracles and other forms of divination and magic. The relentless Materialism of the last century attributed all these manifestations of apparently superhuman power to jugglery on the part of the operator or to falsehood (conscious or unconscious) on that of the historian; but later investigations strongly tend to explode this hypothesis. That the Priests of ancient Egypt were familiar with what (until we better understand it) we may as well continue to term Animal Magnetism, is shown, if we mistake not, by recent discoveries in the catacombs; but the fact would be morally certain from what we are told of their achievements if no other evidence existed. So the Greek Oracles, which ultimately degenerated into mere imposture, had doubtless an origin very different from this. Great super, structures of delusion are often built on narrow foundations of Truth, but rarely or never on the absence of all truth. It is the task of the astute chronicler and the natural philosopher to separate, so far as may be, the accretion from the nucleus, and, dissipating the latter, exhibit the former in its true colors for the instruction of

Within the last age, Phrenology, Animal Magnetism, Clairvoyance, and what are termed Spiritual Manifestations' have challenged the attention of the civilized world, and each has been received at the outset with a yell of derision and hostility by a great majority of man kind. Each has been most unfairly tested, first, by the preconceptions of the judges as to what the powers of Mind and its relations to Matter are, and next, by the claims set up, the inferences deduced from the phenomena, by the alleged discoverers and their adherents. But the essential allegation being the existence of hitherto unrecognized facts, which necessarily modify our previously accepted theory of Mind, the proper question to be first decided is-What are the facts! Our preconceived theories have no business in the foreground, and the deductions of the spostles of the new illumination are equally immaterial. They may be utterly wrong in their deductions, owing to imperfect observatien or inadequate powers of analysis and ratiocination, and yet the facts which they have discovered or accepted may be of vital importance and fraught with inestimable blessings to human kind. -We do not propose to speak at this time of

the 'Spiritual Manifestations,' so called, but we may as well state in passing that those 'Manifestations,' whatever their origin, still continue, in devotees among her people. A strong effort spite of the thousand and one exposures which Delegates, adjourned size die.

have been put forth by the Buffalo Doctors, the Burrs, and others. The quite common understanding that they are only exhibited in the presence of the Fox family is entirely erroneous. There are thousands of the so-called ' Mediums in at least a dozen different States of the Unionnot one-fourth of whom ever saw any member of the Fox family, while the modes of 'manifesta, tion' or intimation, as if from the Invisible World, are often entirely different from any we ever heard of in connection with the Foxes. One of the commonest of these is the Writing form, wherein the 'Medium' is said to indite with extraordinary rapidity, (oftener in the dark,) messages, often several pages in length, purport. ing to be dictated by invisible beings, usually the spirits of the deceased. If those who think that eception alone will account for these phenomena will undertake to write even a single sheet in utter darkness, after weeks of practice, and will empare that sheet with any one of many we we seen which is alleged to have been so written, they will have a better conception of the nature of the new phenomena which are perplexing some minds perhaps as lucid as their own. -But we purposed to speak of a less startling

phenomenon which worthily attracts attention

nd which may yet come to play an important art in the solution of the 'Rapping' enigma. We allude to the Influence of Mind on Mind, as exercised by one human being over another in this visible, diurnal sphere, where no interposition from the ultra-mundane world is alleged on this subject in No. 2 of 'THE SHEKINAH,' new Quarterly by S. B. BEITTAN, (published by Stringer & Townsend,) a part of which we shall append to this article. Mr. Brittan is one of the w persons who have been interested in and careful observers of the new 'Spiritualism' of our day without being engulfed by it. He is a believer in its verity, but remains self-poised, with his mind open to the reception of new truths and ready to discard or modify present mpressions. Many will find in the following facts a key to the solution of the entire Spiritual' pheomena of our day by the agency of living mortals alone; but we present them in upport of no theory, but as facts of intrinsic and universal interest. That they are facts, any one may have corroborating evidence by con. sulting the hest modern works on mental chilosophy. Mr. Brittan is discussing from No. to No. "The Elements of Spiritual Science," and this is Chap. VI. giving "Illustrations of Mental Power."

The exigencies of space oblige us to place it on VIth

Teleration in the Roman States. To the Editors of The N. Y. Tribune PATERSON, N. J., Friday, Jan. 9, 1852.

Sin: Can you inform us, through the columns of your paper, whether a dispensation was granted to Major Cass (our Charge at Rome) to unintain a church for Protestant worship in that ity I and if so, whether it has since been revoked by the Papal Government | and also whether any form of worship except Catholic is at present tolerated or permitted in any part of the Papai States? An answer will oblige the undersigned and many others of your subscribers. J. D. Rockwell.

Answer .- Major Cass was authorized for a season by the Papal Government to have divine worship conducted by a Protestant clergyman in the English tongue. We believe the services were held in a part of Maj. Cass's house, and were attended only by the American and some English Protestants in Rome. This privilege was conceded to Maj. C. as a personal favor, and in acknowledgment for services rendered. We understand that the permission was recently withdrawn and the services of course discon tinued, and it is said that the remonstrances of American Catholics led to this latter change. We have no reliable authority for this latter

-As to the present toleration of any other orm of worship than the Catholic in the Papal States, we believe no Protestant or other form of Christian worship except Catholic is there tolerated. There is a Jew quarter in Rome, and we have always supposed that the Hebrew mode of worship is there allowed, but our impression s that no temple for public worship other than Catholic is or has for centuries been tolerated within the Papal States.

-If the inquirer will consult the Catholic clergyman of Paterson, he will probably find him more accurately informed on this subject than we are. [Ed.

Delegates to Baltimore.

XIXth District, (Delaware and Otsego.) The Albany Argus understands that " no Convention has been called, in consequence of a disagreement between the two County Committees in regard to their relative representation' Negotiations, however, are still going forward, and with the prospect that a convention will be called in time, and so constituted as to give no reasonable cause for dissatisfaction."

CITY. Eighth District .- Two Conventions were held in this District last night. There is a quarrel mong the Hunkers.

The Convention at Hebbard's Union Hall, 3d-av., corner of 22d-st., organized by calling SAMUEL ALLEN (XVIIIth Ward) to the Chair; Secretaries, Nicholas Rogers (XVIIth Ward) and B. P. Fairchild (XIXth Ward). The following

Delegates were present: XIITH WARD .- James T. Henry, Wm. Henry, Nicholas Rogers.

XVIIITH WARD.-Samuel Allen, Oliver S. Hebbard, Stephen Cornell, Samuel S. Concklin. Thomas McCoy. XIXTH WARD .- Wm. Dunham, David Wood,

Fairchild. The Convention then went into an election for a Delegate to the National Opposition Convention, to be held in Baltimore in June next .-LORENZO B. SHEPARD (Cass) of the XVIIIth

Ward was unanimously chosed said Delegate,

and George D. Davis, (XIXth Ward) alternate. Convention No. 2 came off at Corporal Thomp. son's, Broadway, corner of 22d-st., and was com posed of the Delegates who split off from, or were rejected by, the first Convention, held at Hebbard's on the 8th inst. DAVID S. JACKSON (XIIth Ward) presided; Secretary, Garrit H. Striker, Jr , XIXth Ward. The Delegates who participated in the proceedings, all of course regularly elected," were.

XIITH WARD.-David S. Jackson, Thomas Nugent, John Murphy, Terence McGuire, Abraham H. Garrett. XVIIITH WARD .- Thomas S. Henry, Corporal

Thompsen, James Cruise, George W. Varian, Henry A. Warts. XIXTH WARD.-James Gallagher, Garrit H.

Striker, Jr., Patrick Masterson, John Quin, and Patrick McGuire as the substitute of John Doh-Upon comparing notes, CHARLES O'CONOR,

(Cass) of the Xilth Ward, was unanimously chosen as a Delegate to Baltimore, and James L. Curtis, of the XVIIIth Ward, appointed as his substitute.

Both of the Conventions, after appointing

WASHINGTON.

Fillmore and Webster-Hulsemann-The Consus Job-Office Holders. Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 14, 1852 Washington has subsided since Kossuthleft and Congress is dull. Outside, there is a sur in the Presidential waters. Mr. WEBSTER's friends from Boston, and Mr. FILLMORE's from the rest of the country, are here and on the way here, for the purpose of an extra cut, shuffle and deal of the cards. The aspect of things is a singular one. The President a candidate and the Secretary of State a candidate, presents a new feature in our politics. It has been thought the President would peremptorily decline the pertion. He has certainly expressed himself in way to lead to this conclusion. But it now seems there is small probability that he will, and that both he and Mr. WEBSTER will remain is the field. They will embark upon the same pa. litical waters and be fanned by the same winds The Union is their card, and Compromise their gale. We fear, however, that they will but turn out to be the Advance and Rescue of a kind of search-for-Sir-John-Franklin expedition

Mr. WEBSTER has just now, in addition to his other concerns, a new difficulty to adjust with Mr. HULSEMANN. The Austrian deemed it breach of etiquette, or something worse, that the Secretary should allude to their correspondence in the presence of the great Hungarian rebel, and accordingly took him to task for it -The Secretary does not yet divalge what he is to say or to do in the premises; but the blood is up, and we may look for something spicy. Aus. tria is a good way off, and but "a patch," and Uncle Dan is no man to be afraid of her, or any of her representatives.

The contract job for printing the census, to which we have before alluded, received some heavy blows in the Senate yesterday. TRUMAN SMITH finished his speech, which was marked by great strength and energy; Mr. Hale supperted the proposition in a characteristic vein of humor and satire, and Mr. Dawson made a manly and forcible appeal to the Senate to at least preserve their good name before the country, which they would be in a fair way to sacrifice, if they should indorse the scheme of plundering the Treasury now before them. But notwithstanding the overwhelming force of the considerations adduced against this flagitious ob, there is a good prospect of its going through the Senate. Should it pass these, there is a hope and an expectation that it will be arrested in the House

The Post-Office Department have under consideration the subject of our postal relations with Great Britain so far as they relate to the transportation of the mails for the Continent that are sent through England. All letters so sent now pay the exorbitant rate of twenty-fog, cents, for English inland postage, in addition to the ordinary postage on foreign letters. The design is to accomplish a reduction of this rate, which, it is clear enough ought to be made. The great number of persons in office in

Washington from Virginia, so often remarked, and so jocosely alluded to recently by the Secretary of the Treasury, as is vouched by the always well informed Correspondent of The North American, has caused the compilation of the following table, which has been put in my hands. The publication will throw light upon the subject of the distribution of offices in Washington among the people of the several States. Out of near a thousand official stations in this city in the gift of the Executive Government, it here appears that near one-quarter part are filled

by Virginians. If any head of a Department or a Bureau has any such thing as a spare office about them at any time, there is always a gentleman from Virginia standing ready, cap in band, to relieve them of the burden. Indeed the number of Virginians is understated, as a good many of the incumbents from that State find it convenient to hail from elsewhere; and are so recorded in that day of

udgment compilation, called the Blue Book. TABLE showing the number of offices in Washington, and from what States they are filled. New-Hampshire
Vermont
Massachusetts Alabama.... 13 l'exas 28 Arkansas 6 Louisiana Connecticut 19 Mississippi New York 50 Tennessee Confecticut 50 Cranessee
New York 50 Cranessee
New Jersey 16 Kentucky
Pennsylvania 91 Ohio
Delaware 7 Michigan
Maryland 77 Indiana
District of Columbia 106 Illinois
Virginia 241 Missouri North Carolina 20 lowa
South Carolina 5 Wisconsin

OPPOSITION GENERAL COMMITTEE FOR 1852 .- The "Democratic Republican General Committee" was regularly organized on Wednesday evening by the choice of permanent officers. Quite a warm contest was had for Chairman .-The votes were by Wards-each Ward naming its candidate; then the Delegates voted vira roce as their names were called

Candidates, 1st call 2d, 4th, 5th, Aug. Scheil...28 29 28 29 Robert Keily...11 11 10 10 W.M. Tweed.10 9 9 10 6th. 29 11 9 It required 31 votes, or a majority of the mem-

bers of the Committee, to elect. The third ballot resulted the same as the first. Tweed withdrew on the tenth ballot, and thus defeated Kelly and elected Augustus Schell, of the Fifteenth Ward. Robert J. Dillon declined a reelection.

The Committee then proceeded to vote vive roce for Secretaries, with the following result: Edward Parsells, Samuel R. Scott, Benjamin P. Jonas B Phillips, of the Eighth Ward, had 33; Dr. Joseph Hilto of the Fourth Ward, 31; A. S. Vorburgh, of the exteenth Ward, 17; Alfred A Phillips. of the Twe Auth Ward, 15.

Joseph W. Marsh, of the Tenth Ward, was reelected Treasurer, and John Becker Sergeant-

at-Arms. Mr. Becker has served in the latter capacity for the last 25 years. All the contested seats have been settled -

The "Peck" Delegation was admitted from the Twentieth Ward; and from the Nineteenth the Delegates chosen on Tuesday afternoon, (under the supervision of three Inspectors from the General Committee, Mesers. Kennedy, Jackson and Glover,) whose names will be found on the roll of Delegates below, were admitted:

First Word-Nicholas Dimond, Richard T. Mulligan, Michael Halpin.
Second Ward - James B. Hetherington, James Leonard, John Y. Savage, Sen.
Thard Word-Robert J. Dillon, James Donnelly. Henry J. Mabbett. Fourth Word-James Smith, Ralph F. Aitken, Dr.

Joseph Hilton. Fifth Ward-John D. Dixon, John A. Kennely, Henry R. Hoffmire.
Sarth Ward-Thomas J. Barr, Frederick L. Valtes,
George McKinley.
Seventh Word-William M. Tweed, Richard B.

Cornelly, John D. Farrington.

Eighth Ward—Daniel E. Sickles, Jonas B. Paillips, Abraham B. Purdy.

Nuch Ward—William D. Kennedy, Walliam Vallenu," George L. Freedenb ord-Joseph M. Marsh Charles Francis, Richard Nortis Elie 10th Word-Erastus Glover, Denais Garrison,

James R. Steers.
Turiffs Word-David S. Jackson, Peter McCusker,
The mas J. Hagen,
The mas J. Hagen,
Therteenth Word-Gilbert C. Deane, Samuel D.

Walters, Owen E. Westlake